The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN, DENTISTS, No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA. April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

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NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT, COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT UNITED STATES HOTEL, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

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A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

Tariff and Free Trade.

We are indebted to the publishers of the *American Working People* for the following beautiful and expressive cartoon:

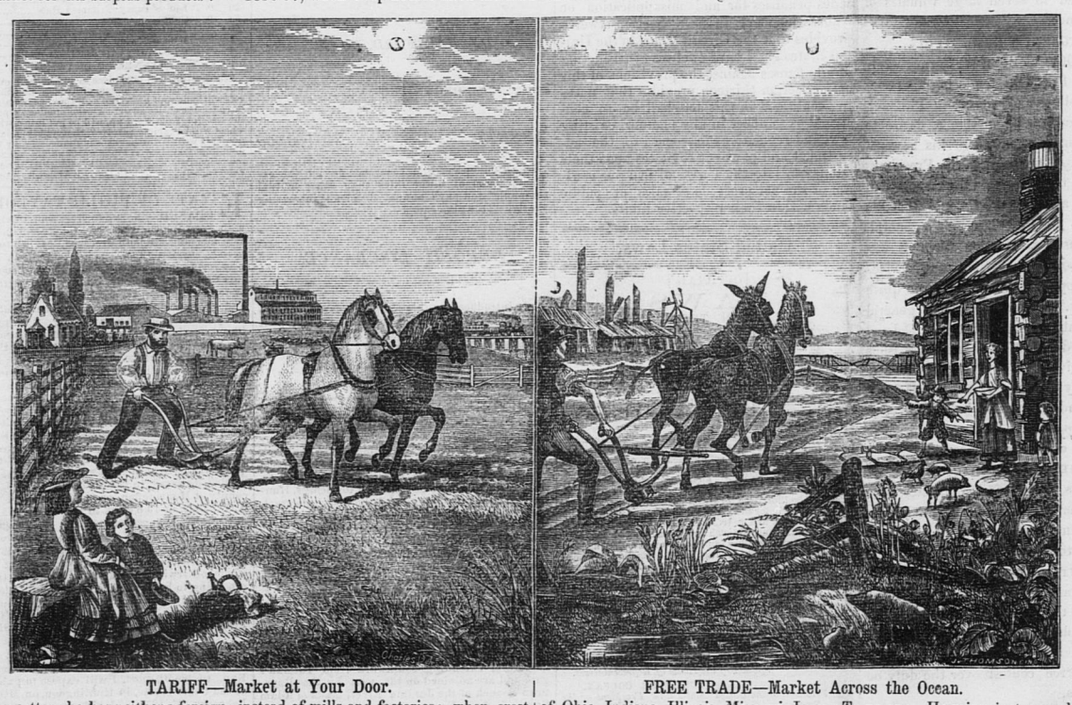
The accompanying farm scene is reality. It shows what we were and what we are; what we are and what we may become. It is truth itself, and the tens of thousands of farmers know it. The manufacturers and workingmen know it. Three times this nation has been tossed into bankruptcy and poverty while English capitalists stood and looked on, and laughed at us, and rattled our hard-earned American gold in their well-filled pockets. And while they stood chuckling at our short-sightedness, American workingmen were idle and starving, and American farmers were reduced to poverty.

Three times in our national history we have been led by the nose by English sophistry into national poverty. In 1816-18 we were so far reduced that Gen. Jackson exclaimed, "Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products?—

And yet the country was overflowing with British free trade goods, tantalizing the hungry eyes of penniless men. Mills, factories, workshops, were everywhere closed. Farmers were everywhere in poverty; farms, mills, shops, goods, stocks were everywhere sold for taxes and executions.

The country tottered on the very verge of national bankruptcy. The people saw once more their error, and prayed that if saved from this evil they would never fall down in the desert and worship the golden calf of British free trade. They recovered and grew in wealth, but they again forgot of their poverty, and in 1846 we again entered the fatal maelstrom of free trade.—Sweetly on we glided for a few years, on the outer edge of the seductive current, scarcely noticing the under current that was drawing us by degrees rapidly onward.

In 1851 we began to feel ourselves going, but the gold storm of California held us in check for awhile, but even it was not strong enough, and we rapidly swept on, and in, and down, until the dreary days of 1856-57, when soup houses filled the land



TARIFF—Market at Your Door.

Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Common sense points out a remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes. We have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more *Americanized*, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves." So thought and spoke General Jackson.

The people demanded protection and got it, but in a few years smooth-tongued politicians and well-fed English agents poured into the American ear oil while she slept in her prosperous security—the deathly oil of free trade—which, so rapidly through the veins and arteries of its body did it course, that in 1837 banks collapsed, merchants were penniless, workingmen were idle and people starved.

FREE TRADE—Market Across the Ocean.

instead of mills and factories; when crest fallen workingmen with brawny arms were compelled to eat this humble bread of charity and degradation. The single vote of a body of men called Congress brought us to this poverty in each instance.

In the picture before us we see the effects of free trade with a market across the ocean. An oddly matched couple of faded and dispirited brutes, who evidently think they have enough to do to stand up on their legs, are urged on by a ragged and more dispirited farmer to drag a plow. One is a broken down stage horse which years ago, before railroads became the medium of travel and exchange, was sold to the farmer for five or ten dollars to drag out his miserable existence. His companion is a mule of equally questionable antecedents, and looks to be a fit candidate for the highest honors of the boneyard.

The cabin where the farmer and his wife and children stay—not live—is a hovel, around the unprotected door of which hogs, children and chickens meet. The fences are broken down and the bridge in the distance is in ruins. The mill, once the scene of busy industry, is idle and in ruins. The farmer raises a little Indian corn. Flap-jacks and pork is his diet.—There is no enterprise or business activity. He has no incentive to exertion. There are none to buy from him. The working people are out of employment and have no money. He must send his produce to Europe, but it is not needed there, for the pauper labor of Europe can raise corn and wheat cheaper than he.

He cannot build a fine house, nor buy the cheap English goods because he can earn no money, and in the very midst of cheapness he is in rags and poverty. Farmers of America, are not these facts; workingmen of America, are not these facts? We appeal to the days of 1856 and 1857 for proof.

But let us close our eyes from this dismal picture and look on the opposite one. For aught we can tell it is the same man we see and the same place that is before us. We see a sight to be seen on ten thousand of farms throughout the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan and other States. There is a joyous farmer and proud horses who look and step as though they knew that a plentiful feed of oats awaited them at evening. There is a moving train in the distance carrying the products of agricultural and mechanical industry. There is a woolen mill with its five hundred pairs of busy hands, an iron mill beyond it with its two thousand men before hot furnaces and thundering rolls. These mills are the types of American civilization and American independence. They speak tariff and a market at our own door.

The two thousand hands provide support for at least ten thousand people. The iron made goes over the country and provides employment for the support of at least a hundred thousand people. Cut down an iron mill, and all those who obtain employment out of it directly and indirectly, are deprived of employment and have no means to buy.

These men in woolen mills and iron mills must be fed. They eat corn and wheat and beef and pork. Farmers must bring more ground under cultivation for every new mechanic that finds employment in a mill or shop. It is to the farmer's interest to have manufacturing increase. The more manufacturers and working people, the greater demand is there for his corn and wheat and pork. If there were no manufactories or iron works in this country, he could sell nothing. Each man would raise his own. But give us a workingman and we must have a farmer to keep him in victuals. Notwithstanding this, there are many farmers who believe that they would get richer by having free trade which would destroy manufacturing and the employment of all people engaged in it. They say they could then buy things cheaper from England. How could they? Where would they get money to pay for them? Not from England, because England can get cheaper corn from Europe than we can send her. American working people cannot buy because they are thrown out of work and are out of money and idle. Who will the farmer sell to?—To no one. He raises just enough to keep himself, and those who have saved money in better times are taxed to support soup houses to keep the soul and body together of men who would willingly work if they could get it. We would then be doing just as General Jackson said, viz: "Supporting foreign paupers while making worse paupers of the American working people."

God forbid that such may ever be the fate of America. But while we read, hundreds of British agents and recreant, soulless, avaricious Americans are fighting night and day, disseminating tracts and spreading doctrines and buying up papers for the disseminating of principles designed to overturn the system of protection to American industries. They are dealing out quietly their sugar-coated poison, and winning adherents who believe that a free trade law will bring them cheapness and plenty, No greater delusion exists. It will bring as it has brought, poverty, starvation and misery.

The Story-Teller.

Eva, The Mason's Child.

CHAPTER I.

Faster and faster spread the flames, and now the ship was enveloped in a fiery sheet. Men and women rushed madly over the side to meet a quicker but less painful death. The boats, with one exception, had been overladen and capsized. There were hasty prayers, and heart-rending cries of misery and distress. Death hovered, vulture-like, over his victims; some clung desperately to the vessel's side, some supporting themselves in the water by articles hastily snatched from the burning ship, and with which they had leaped wildly into the sea. The captain sang through his trumpet, "Take heart and sustain yourself as long as possible. A ship is coming to our relief."

James Durant stood upon the almost deserted deck with his only child, but four years of age, folded closely in his arms. His eyes swept the horizon in search of the ship to which the captain had alluded. He discovered it at last, but it was at least four miles off. Before the ship could arrive, they must be burned to death; or, if he sprang, as others had, down into the water, both he and the child would be drowned, for he was not a swimmer.

The little arms were twined about his neck, the pale cheek rested confidingly against his own, but the brave child did not tremble.

"O, my God, is there no help?" cried the despairing father, as the flames swept nearer, and he felt that his present position could be held but a little longer.

"Here, give the child to me, and I will save her," and turning quickly, Mr. Durant stood face to face with a stranger who had a life preserver in his hand.

Quick! there is no time to be lost! The child can have my life preserver, and it will float her easily. Yonder is another ship; I have been watching it for the last five minutes. It will reach us in half an hour at the most. There, that is fastened securely. Now, little girl, I am going to throw you into the water. You are not afraid?"

"No, no, but papa?"

The father caught her frantically in his arms.

"My darling Eva, you may never see your father again; but do not fear—God will guard you, and somebody will find you and take care of you. If you never see papa again, remember he is in heaven with mamma."

"Has she no relatives? asked the stranger.

"None in this country. I am from England, and am traveling for her health."

"Take that pin from your bosom and fasten it to her clothing."

"Heaven help you for the thought," said the father, and in a moment the square and compass was glistening on the bosom of the child, and the stranger took her from her father's arms, saying: "I am stronger than you. She must be cast beyond the reach of these poor drowning wretches, or they will rob her of her life preserver."

The white drapery fluttered through the air, and sank below the waves; then rising, it floated lightly on the waters.

James turned to the stranger with tearful eyes.

"May God bless you and preserve you, noblest of men. But you, as well as myself, must be lost!"

"No, I am a good swimmer, and here is a piece of board with which you can sustain yourself until relief shall arrive."

The father took another glance at the white speck floating rapidly away, and with an inward "God preserve her!" sprang into the sea, followed by the stranger. But the two floated in different directions, and they saw each other no more.

Two hours later James Durant awoke, as from the sleep of death, and found himself in the cabin of a strange ship, with strange and sympathizing faces all around him. In a moment he realized all that had passed, and said eagerly, though feebly: "My child, little Eva, is she safe?" There was no response, and a low moan escaped the father's lips.

"Courage, sir," said a lady with tearful eyes, "some of the passengers were saved by another ship."

The father's countenance lighted. "God grant that she may be safe."

Durant recovered his usual strength in a few hours, and sought among the saved for the stranger who had proved himself so true a Masonic Brother, but he was not to be found.

"He must be on the other ship," said Mr. Durant, "and he will care for my Eva."

Both ships were at port the following day, but although Mr. Durant found the stranger who had befriended him, and who proved to be a Mr. Wadsworth from a Southern city, Eva was seen by no one, and was given up as lost.

CHAPTER II.

"Here, wife, is a child that has just been washed upon the beach. She is cold and stiff, but I think she is not yet dead. Let us have some warm flannels immediately, and tell Thomas to run for Dr. Hunt!"

It was long before the quivering lashes and feeble fluttering of the heart gave token that success would crown the efforts or Eva's rescuers; but, by and by the lids parted, and revealed two large, liquid, sky blue eyes, that wandered from face to face in a bewildered way, and then closed wearily.

"I fear she will not recover very rapidly," said the doctor. "She has a delicate constitution, and will require the best of care."

"Poor child," said Mrs. Turner, "I do not wonder she is nearly dead. But who can she be? "Some terrible accident must have occurred at sea."

"You had better examine her clothing," said the doctor, "perhaps you can find some clue to her relations."

"Mrs. Turner lifted the gossamer white dress, and turned it over and over. The square and compass placed there by Mr. Durant flashed upon the eyes of all at once. The doctor and Mr. Turner looked at each other, but neither spoke, and Mrs. Turner did not notice the tear that glistened in her husband's eye.

The doctor's fears that Eva would not recover rapidly proved to be too well founded. Days and weeks of fever succeeded in awakening her to life, during which she talked incoherently of "papa" and of "poor mamma," and of the "burning ship," and of "hunger." She finally awoke to consciousness, and asked many questions as to where she was, and how she came in the dark room, and who were those who attended her, but Dr. Hunt forbade her being questioned until she was stronger.

How interested were all in the little canvalescent, whom the elements had cast into the little seaboard town. The ladies declared that never before did a child possess such lovely eyes or such beautiful curls, while the gentlemen seemed no less interested, and brought her gifts of everything that might please her childish fancy.

"My dear little girl," said Dr. Hunt, when Eva was at length able to ride out, "will you tell me your name?"

"Eva," said the child, "I thought you knew it."

"Yes, I know your name is Eva, but I want to know the rest of your name—your father's name."

"Eva Durant, Mr. Durant is my papa."

"Yes, I want you to tell me all you can remember about your father and mother."

Eva's eyes filled with tears. "Oh, sir, my mamma died and went to live with the angels. And I do not know where papa is. He said if I never saw him again I must know he had gone to mamma."

"Where were you when he told you this?"

"On the ship; and oh, the fire burned me so; and papa held me in his arms until a strange man took me and tied something under my arms and threw me into the water, and I have not seen papa since. O, sir, can you tell me where he is?"

"No, dear child; but perhaps we may yet find him."

And this was all that Eva's new friend could discover. It was plain she had come from the ship which had been burned a few weeks before; that she had been cast upon the sea, and floated to the shore; but where was her father? Had he been saved, and was he searching for his child? Every possible effort was now made to find him. The circumstances of the case, with the statement of the child, were published fully in the newspapers of the neighboring cities, but the grief-stricken father, believing his child to be lost, had sailed a week before for Europe, and it soon became settled in the minds of Eva's protectors, that he had perished. But the little one still prattled about her "papa," and said he would come by-and-by. Those who believed differently would not pain her by contradiction.

The square and compass that had been found upon her clothing was regarded as a powerful appeal from a Mason to his brethren to care for his child. So it came to pass that Eva became, as it were, the special charge of Hiram Lodge, No. 93, Mr. Turner would gladly have taken the entire care of the little waif, and the wealthy Senator W—— reqested to be allowed to adopt her as his daughter, but the Brethren in Lodge assembled, declared by a vote that Eva should be reared, educated and protected by the Lodge, and that as Providence had placed her in Brother Turner's house, that should be her home.

And so years went by, and Eva became a healthy, joyous child, flitting here and there, and everywhere meeting the warmest of welcomes. The Masonic Hall was but a few rods from Mr. Turner's residence, and Eva went with him as far as the door, and then returned alone always bidding the Tyler "take good care of Pa Turner, and send him home early."

CHAPTER III.

The six years that followed the death of his wife and the loss of his child, passed wearily to James Durant. He visited nearly every country in the Old World, seeking among the scenes of natural beauty and grandeur as well as of historic interest, for the mental rest which could never be found. Once more he turned his steps toward America, and sought his Masonic friend, Wadsworth. Finding that gentleman about setting out with his family on a journey to the Atlantic coast, Mr. Durant accepted the invitation to accompany them to Saratoga and Niagara, then to New York, where, leaving the ladies, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Durant wandered from town to town along the coast, enjoying the beauty of the scenery and the quiet hospitality that greeted them more than the crowded hotels and the fashionable style of the popular watering places—fancy, and the kind hand of Providence at length led them to the little town of B——, and the second evening after their arrival they visited the Masonic Lodge. A warm welcome was extended to these Brethern from such a distance and both were invited to address the Lodge. Mr. Durant said:

"Brethren, I have traveled much and long. I have found Masonic sympathy in every part of the globe, and everywhere is Masonry substantially the same. I can hardly tell where I reside. The world seems to be my home, as I remain but a short time in any town or country, but my name is recorded in an English Lodge. I love my English Brethren, for they first brought me "from darkness to light," and I love English soil, for within it sleeps the wife of my youth. But I love American soil, also, for here have I found the warmest of welcomes, the kindest of brethren. And, too, my own child is sleeping in American waters, even beneath the very waves that wash the shores of your beautiful village.

"Six years have passed since this dear friend and brother robbed himself of his life preserver, that my little Eva might perhaps escape. and we hoped the elements might be kind, and that heaven would send her relief, but she was never heard of more."

The voice of Mr. Durant was quivering with emotion, and unable to speak further, he seated himself and covered his face with his hands.

Glances of surprise and pleasure were cast from one to the other among the Brethren of Hiram Lodge. No one spoke, however, but all eyes were turned upon the Master, Mr. Turner. For a moment he seemed reflecting; then taking a slip of paper from the Secretary he wrote:

"Mrs. Turner—Do not allow Eva to retire until I return home; tell her I am going to bring a strange gentleman who wishes to see her. And calling Jun. Deacon, Mr. Turner gave him the note, saying in a low voice:

"Take this note to Mrs. Turner immediately."

"Why, Eva," said Mrs. Turner, when she had read the message, "you are going to have company. A strange gentleman is at the Lodge-room who wishes to see you."

"Who can it be?"

Eva looked perplexed and thoughtful. Suddenly her cheeks flushed, her eyes lighted, and clapping her little hands, she sprang to her feet and exclaimed, "Oh, it must be papa! no one else would wish to see me; no one in the world;" and before Mrs. Turner comprehended the child's interpretation, she had passed the threshhold and was flitting through the moonlight toward the Lodge-room. The Tyler looked amazed when Eva burst into the anteroom, her cheeks burning, her eyes flashing with joy and excitement.

"Do not stop me; I am going in!" she exclaimed. But the inner door was fastened, and the impatient Eva nearly cried with vexation.

"Wait a moment said the Tyler, who having heard nothing of what had transpired within, was at a loss to account for the strange conduct of the child; "wait a moment, and I will send your request to Mr. Turner. He will come out and see you."

"I shall not wait! I do not want to see Mr. Turner; I want to see my papa."

"The child is crazy, that is evident," said the perplexed Tyler to himself; but calling out the deacon, he bade him say that Eva was there and had determined to get into the Lodge-room.

The deacon went to the East, and delivered his message in a low tone, and a moment afterward moved "that the craft be called from labor to refreshment."

"Now," said Mr. Turner, "tell the Tyler to let her come in."

And Eva did come, or rather bounded, into the hall, more beautiful in her excitement than ever before. She advanced to the center of the room and stood beside the altar; half poised upon the tiny foot she scanned rapidly the faces of all. Her eager eyes soon detected the strangers, who were seated behind each other, and for a moment she seemed irresolute, then darting forward with a glad cry, she threw her arms about the neck of Mr. Durant, crying, "Oh, papa! my dear papa! you have come home at last! You were not burned in the ship!"

We will not attempt to paint the scene further, but will leave our readers to imagine the joy of the fond father, and also leave them to decide whether the tears that wet the cheeks of the brethren of Hiram Lodge were caused by sympathy with the happiness of their little charge, or grief that they should lose one whom they all loved.

Reading for the Million.

Jim Wolf and the Tom Cats.

BY MARK TWAIN.

I knew by the sympathetic glow upon his bald head—I knew by the thoughtful looks upon his face—I knew by the emotional flush upon the strawberry on the end of the free lover's nose, that Simon Wheeler's memory was busy with the olden times. And so I prepared to leave, because all these were symptoms of a reminiscence—signs that he was going to be delivered of another of his tiresome personal experiences; but I was too slow, he got the start of me. As nearly as I can recollect, the infliction was couched in the following language:

We were all boys then and didn't care for nothing, and didn't worry about nothing, only to shirk school and keep up in a revivin' state of devilment all the time. This yer Jim Wolf I was talking about was the 'prentice, and he was the best hearted feller, he was, and the most forgivin' and unselfish I ever see; well there couldn't have been a bullier boy than he was, take him how you would, and sorry, sorry enough was I when I saw him for the last time. Me and Harry was always pestering him, and plastering hoss bills on his back, and putting bumble-bees in his bed, and so on, and sometimes we'd crowd in and bunk with him, notwithstanding his growling, and we'd let on to get mad and fight across him, so as to keep him stirred up like. He was nineteen; he was long, and lank, and bashful, and we was fourteen and sixteen, tolerably worthless and lazy. So that night, you know, that my sister Mary gave a candy pullin', they started us off to bed early, so as the company could have full swing, and we run into Jim to have some fun.

Our window looked out onto the roof of the ell, and about ten o'clock a couple of old tom cats got rarin' and chargin' about it, and carrying on like sin. There was four inches of snow on the roof, and it was frozen so that there was a right smart crust of ice on it, and the moon was shining bright, and we could see them cats like daylight. First they'd stand off and e-yow pow wow, just the same as if they were a cussin' one another, you know, and bow up their backs and push up their tails, and swell round, and spit, and then, all of a sudden, the gray cat he'd snatch a hendful of fur of the yaller cat's ham, and spin him round like the button on a barn door; but the yaller cat was game, and he'd come and clinch, and the way they'd gouge and bite and howl, and the way they'd make the fur fly was powerful.

Well, Jim he was disgusted with this row, and 'lowed he'd climb out there and shake 'em off 'en the roof. He hadn't reely no notion of doin' it but we everlastingly dogged him, and 'lowed he'd always bragged how he would not take a dare, and so on, till bimeby he histed up the winder, and lo, behold you, he went—went exactly as he was, nothing on but a shirt, and it was short. But you ought to a seen him creeping over that ice, and diggin' his toenails in to keep from slippin'; and above all you ought to have seen that shirt-tail flappin' in the wind, and them long, ridiculous shanks of his glistening in the moonlight.

Them company folks was down there under the eaves, the whole squad of 'em under that ornery shed of old Washington Bower vines—all settin' round about two dozen sassers of hot cady, which they'd set in the snow to cool. And they was all laughin' and talkin' lively; but, bless you, they didn't know nothing about the panorama that was goin' on over their heads. Well, Jim went sneakin' up unbeknown to the tom cats—they were a swishin' their tails, you yowin'—and tryin' to clinch you know, and not payin' any attention—he went sneakin' right to the comb of the roof, till he was in within a foot and a half of 'em, and then all of a sudden he made a grab for the yaller cat!—But, by gosh! he missed fire and slipped, his heels flew up, and he flopped on his back, and he went off 'n that roof like a dart—went a slashin' and a crashin' down through them old rusty vines, and landed in the centre of them comp'ny people!—sat down like a earthquake in them two dozen sassers of red hot candy, and let off a howl which was hark from the tomb! Them gals—well, they looked you know. They seen he wasn' dressed for company, and so they left. All done in a second. It was just one little war whoop and a wisk of their dresses, and blame the wench of 'em was in sight, anywhere.

Jim he was a sight. He was gormed with bilin' hot molasses candy clean down to his heels, and had more busted sassers hangin' to him than if he was an Injun princess—and he came a prancing up stairs, just a hoppin' and a cussin', and every one he made he shed some china, and every squirm he fetched he dropped some candy!

And blistered! Why bless your soul, that poor creature couldn't reelly set down fer as much as four weeks.

The Alabama Muddle.

In the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* yesterday appeared the following, which fully explains the cause for all the recent excitement in this country in the relation to England and the treaty:

The friendly communication to the Government of the United States, regarding the interpretation of the Treaty of Washington, alluded to in the Queen's speech, consists, so far as in this Government is yet advised, of a note from Earl Granville to Gen. Schenck, the substance of which the latter communicates by telegraph. This note is not in the nature of a demand, nor even a request that there shall be any withdrawal of the claims for indirect damages. It alludes to the excitement in the public mind and in the press on the subject, and ascribes it to the different interpretation put upon the treaty by the United States from that which it received at the hands of the English gavernment. This simply gives this Government an opportunity, if it desires, of making an explanation, or even of withdrawing that part of the case which is the subject of misinterpretation, but there is no demand on the part of the English government that such action should be taken. No reply has yet been made. The subject was informally talked over in the Cabinet meeting to-day, and the expression of the members of the Cabinet was quite unanimous that the reference of all claims and questions to the Geneva Tribunal was absolute, and that to that body must be left the question of rejecting or allowing the claims known as "indirect losses." When a reply is made, this will be the position taken. The President is very firm on this point, and he is unanimously supported by his Cabinet, and by all the Republican strength in Congress, including Mr. Sumner and General Banks. The opinion is nowhere entertained here that the British Government will insist upon such a thing as a withdrawal of this part of the case of the United States. The feeling is quiet and firm, and there is probably less excitement here over the situation than anywhere else.

The following are the telegraph dispatches which have passed between Minister Schenck and Secretary Fish, alluded to in the above correspondence. They are taken from the New York *Telegram* of last evening:

LONDON, England, Feb. 5, 1872.

To the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—In view of the expression of opinion as to what the action of Great Britain should be in reference to the Geneva Conference, on the part of Chief Justice Cockburn and the general tone of the English press, I desire to be officially informed whether the Government of the United States will in any degree recede from its claims for indemnity as recently presented.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT M. SCHENCK,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

THE REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1872.

To Hon. Robert M. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of United States, London, England:

SIR—You are authorized to affirm that in no event will the Government of the United States recede from the position it has taken in relation to the Washington Treaty. Your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

A YANKEE TRICK.—A story is told of four Western "bloods," with more wit than ready cash, who went into a saloon a few day's ago, and "wined" themselves to the extent of several dollar's worth of liquor. The liquor being drank the next question was the pay for it, and after a few moments consultation one of the quartette called the waiter and asked for the bill. One thrust his hand in his pocket, as if to draw out his purse; the second prevented him, declaring he would pay, and the third did the same. The fourth forbade the waiter taking any money from either of them, but all three persisted. As none would yield, one said, "the best way to decide the matter is to blindfold the waiter and whoever he first catches shall settle the bill." This proposition was accepted and while the waiter was groping his way around the room, they all slipped out of the house, and left the waiter in the lurch.

A "POOR exile of Erin," hungry and cold, entered a barber-shop, ate, with the brush, a cup of lather, dug out the soap-ball at the bottom of the cup—ate that—and sat down to warm his feet! Then an astonished observer mustered his scattered wits and asked, "How did you like your lunch?" Says Pat, "The custard was illegant; but, by me soul, I b'lave the egg was a little too long in the wather."

A darkey says, "all men are made of clay; and, like meerschaum-pipes, are more valuable when highly colored."

The Home Circle.

"Nellie is Dead!"

These were the words that followed the midnight knock at the door of our room. The young girl whom we had seen daily for months, going about the house, faithful to her humble duties, and singing light-heartedly amid her cares—and now dead!—dead while life was new, and hope bright, and the untried future all before her. Only two short days before well, and now—dead. One of those sudden and terrible maladics that fasten on the very seat of life had seized her, and she had been hurried from life with appalling suddenness. We went to the chamber of death. She had no mother or sister there, but those bound to her by the common sympathies of humanity had smoothed the pillow and wiped the death damps from her brow. The members of the household and a kind-hearted lady of the neighborhood stood about the bed. No care of nursing, no skill of physician had availed. The white face upturned toward heaven—the closed eyes that should behold no more on earth—the folded hands that had done with their tasks. Poor Nellie! Without, the moonbeams flooded the earth with their white radiance,—the pitying stars looked down—the melancholy night wind wailed like a dirge. How poor and purposeless seemed life and its pursuits—how earth faded away and eternity came near. Looking on all this, and on the face of the poor dead child, how comforting to believe that after her suffering she had been taken by the hand, and by the Father led up the pleasant paths that go to the garden of His land—*Belfast Journal.*

Last Words of Cookman.

"I am sweeping through the gates, washed in the blood of the Lamb!" This was the valedictory of the sainted Alfred Cookman. Could there be anything grander? He has been preaching, singing, testifying to this Blood Divine for many years. No sweeter spirit ere wore flesh about him. * He had a vision of his father, the celebrated preacher, George G. Cookman, who was lost in the "President," his eldest brother, and a son, whom he heard saying, "Here is Alfred, washing in the blood of the Lamb."

But his last words were grandest of all. What could surpass in power of faith and being, such a holy triumph. No wildness, no weariness, no doubt, no extravagance. It was a grand procession in which he marched, a steadfast wing on which he was sailing. "I am sweeping through the gates."—Sweeping like a triumphant cavalcade; sweeping like at all spirit, "washing in the blood of the Lamb" no wavering here. He knew on whom he had believed; he knew by whom he was cleansed; he knew how he was at those gates at all. —*Zion's Herald.*

IT is not death to have the body called back to the earth, and dissolved into its kindred elements, and mouldered to dust, and, it may be turned to daisies, in the grave. But it is death to have the soul paralyzed, its inner life quenched, its faculties dissipated; that is death. What is blindness? Is it blindness merely not to see with the outer eye? Was Milton blind when he saw the angels of God and all the beautiful ones of the spiritual world in all their brightness before his soul's inner vision? Is it deafness merely not to hear the outer world, when you can hear God's voice of approval, cheering you, and the words "Well done, good and faithful servant? But it is deafness, and blindness, and death itself to hsve all our moral nature utterly dissipated and wasted away.

SOME of the happiest hours of my life have been passed in my library, and I never enter it without feeling upon my brow airs that blow from some better world than ours. My books have been friends that never failed me in the hour of need; they have assuaged the sting of disappointment and pouring balm into the wounds of sorrow; they have refreshed me when weary and soothed me when chafed; they have fed me with bread that never grew in earthly furrows, and charmed me with flowers that never bloomed in earthly gardens.—*Ext. from Hon. Geo. S. Hillard.*

STRANGELY do some people talk of getting over a great sorrow; overleaping it, passing it by, thrusting it into oblivion. Not so. No one ever does that—at least no nature which can be touched by the feeling of grief at all. The only way is to pass through the ocean of affliction solemnly, slowly, with humility and faith, as the Israelites passed through the sea. Then its very waves of misery will divide and become to us a wall on the right side and on the left, until the gulf narrows before our eyes, and we land safe on the opposite shore.—*Miss Mulock.*

CONDEMN no man for not thinking as you think. Let every one enjoy the free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgment, since every man must give an account of himself to God. Abhor every approach, in every kind or degree, to the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason or persuade a man into the truth, never attempt to force him into it. If love will not compel him to come, leave him to God the judge of all.

REMEMBER IT.—Understandings are always misunderstandings. Therefore it is wise and prudent to leave nothing to be imagined or inferred or supposed; but everything expressed plainly. Human reason is very imperfect; memory is not infallible, and the best friends are often separated because one misunderstands the thing one way and the other another.

IN nine cases out of ten, where married men become drunkards, or where they commit crimes against the peace of the community the foundation of these acts was laid while in a single state, or where the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the current of a man's feelings and gives him a centre for his thoughts, his affections and his acts.—*Voltaire.*

THE willow that bends to the tempest often escapes better than the oak which resists it; and so in great calamities, happens that light and frivolous spirits recover their elasticity and presence of mind sooner than those of a loftier character.—*Walter Scott.*

THE aphorism "Whatever is, is right," would be as final as it is lazy, did it not include the troublesome discovery that nothing that ever was, was wrong.—*Charles Dickens.*

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 21, 1872.

☞ Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant, the President's eldest son, are at Rome.

☞ The Japanese Embassy has been snow bound at Salt Lake, during the last ten days.

☞ Hon. John Scott and Hon. M. H. Carpenter, of the U. S. Senate, will accept our thanks for favors.

☞ Gov. Reed, of Florida, has been impeached by the State Legislature. Lieut. Gov. Day has taken the oath and is acting Governor.

☞ Chief Justice Chase, it is said, has given up all hope of the Presidency, and is in favor of the nomination of Senator Trumbull.

☞ Our attentive and industrious member of the Lower House, Gen. F. H. Lane, will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

☞ Gen. Sickles is at Albany, acting mediator in an effort to reconcile the two wings of the Republican party in New York State.

☞ The Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India, has been assassinated by a native convict. Intense sensation prevails throughout India.

☞ They have held street carnivals at Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., during the past week. The streets were filled with maskers.

☞ It is proposed to bring the Japanese Embassy forward from Salt Lake City in coaches, the snow on the railroad rendering it impossible to start the trains.

☞ The Senate Committee, now investigating the New York Custom House frauds, has adjourned from New York to Washington, where the examination of witnesses is continued.

☞ The Grand Duke's Russian fleet has arrived from New York at Pensacola, Fla., whence it will sail around Cape Horn, and meet the Grand Duke at San Francisco, to carry him to Japan.

☞ A terrible storm prevailed on the coast of Ireland on the 8th and 9th inst. Many Marine disasters and the loss of many lives are reported. Three vessels foundered near together, and their crews perished.

☞ The Republicans, at the Municipal Election, in Altoona, on Friday last, elected David Kinch, Mayor, by one hundred majority, and Jacob Snyder, Treasurer, by a still larger vote. The Council stands seven Democrats and five Republicans.

☞ Just now the question is warmly agitated by the Methodist ministers, in New York City, whether it is desirable that the rule of the term of the pastoral relation be so altered that the bishops may return pastors to charges for more than three years.

☞ Galusha A. Grow, ex-speaker of the Lower House of Congress, is at the Astor House, New York, but is registered from Texas instead of Pennsylvania as of yore. Mr. Grow is connected with a railway in Texas, and has taken up his residence there.

☞ Vice President Colfax, in a letter to the editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, says: "I have invariably declared myself in favor of President Grant's re-nomination." As to himself he says: "If the National Convention deemed it wisest to re-nominate me for the office I now hold, I would accept." They will probably both be re-nominated.

☞ During the past year the single county of Marquette, Michigan, produced 813,379 tons of iron ore, and 51,225 tons of charcoal pig iron. The ore was shipped in large quantities to other manufacturing points. The propritors of Western mines and manufactoring establishments are begining to realize the importance of a protective tariff.

☞ The report of the proceedings of the late Teachers' Institute, was furnished us by Mr. A. H. Kauffman, one of the Secretaries, and not by Mr. McDivitt, as stated in the *School Journal*. We make this correction, simply as an act of justice to Mr. Kauffman, and at the instance of Mr. McDivitt himself.

☞ Hon. Francis Jordon delivered an able address on "Constitutional Reform" before the Social Science Association, of Philadelphia, on the evening of the 15th inst., which it would give us great pleasure to publish had we the space. The people should be well informed on the subject matter which is likely to come before the Convention, and Col. Jordon is doing his part towards giving them timely information.

☞ *The Coal and Iron Record*, a weekly journal devoted to the Coal and Iron Trades, has just been commenced by Messrs. Western & Company, No. 37, Park Row, New York. Price $3 per volume, edited by B. R. Western, Esq. This firm has had great experience in publishing journals of this type, and consequently they cannot fail to make the *Record* one of the best of its class. It starts with a capital number. We welcome their project, as we believe it fills a very important niche, and recommend it to all our coal operators.

☞ An agreement has, at last, been reached in regard to the selection of a Committee in the McClure-Gray case. The plan proposed is to place the names of all the Senators in a box and draw from the same thirteen, and then let each of the parties strike six from the number so drawn, and the Senator remaining will constitute the seventh member of the committee. This is accepted as fair, and at least opens the way to investigation and a contest from which the Republican party never shrinks, and in which it always bears itself honorably and just.

AMERICAN vs. EUROPEAN PROTECTION.

There is a system of protection for the manufacturers practiced in European Nations that is wholly ignored in the United States. It is the protection secured by *half-paid labor*. In many articles manufactured labor constitutes one-half, and in some cases three-fourths of the entire cost. Take for example the article of pig iron. The ore costs comparatively nothing; by labor it is drawn from the mine, passed through the furnace, and prepared for the market. The coal and limestone used in its preparation are also the products of labor. So that in making up the cost of a ton of pig or bar iron, labor is found to constitute the principal and by far the largest item. The same is true of many other manufactured articles; but this single illustration is sufficient for our purpose. Now to find the relative cost of iron in England and in the United States, it is only necessary to ascertain the cost of labor in each country. The prices paid in 1871 were as follows:

	England	United States
Puddlers, per ton	$2 05	$4 00
" Helpers, per ton	78	2 00
Heaters, per day	1 90	4 37
" Helpers, per day	97	2 07
Rollers, per day	3 00	5 10
Day Laborers, per day	78	1 75
Carpenters	1 40	3 00
Masons	2 00	3 25

These figures give a correct general average of wages in England and in the United States. England then can produce iron at half the expense for wages that it costs to manufacture a similar article in the United States. *This is the protection afforded to her manufacturers.* But it is a direct robbery of the mechanic and laborer. Free Traders tell the credulous that "American protection makes the rich richer and the poor poorer." It is not so. The contrary is the fact: Protection is the poor man's wealth. It secures for him a full reward for his labor. On the other hand Free Trade, or European *cheap labor protection* robs the industrious mechanic and the laborer, for the direct and special purpose of enriching the manufacturer. In America protection is impartial: It benefits and blesses all alike. In Europe it is partial, and for the benefit of the manufacturer alone. In the United States the artisan and the workman can generally live well upon one-half or two-thirds of the amount of their earnings. In Europe the weekly receipts are barely sufficient to sustain life. The London correspondent of the New York *Times* has given the mode of life among the workmen in England a thorough examination. He gives a most deplorable picture of the poor of the large cities of that country. Millions of people, he says, live almost entirely upon bread. Here, for example, is the way of life of a sober, hard working Englishman, who earns 18 shillings a week, (say $4 50 gold standard), and has a wife and six children. He neither drinks nor smokes, and hands over his whole wages to his wife. This is a common practice in well ordered families. She pays 4 shillings a week for rent; 1 shilling for coals; 9 pence for candles, soap, etc.; a penny a week each for the six children to a burial club; 1 shilling on the doctor's bill, due. Here are 7 shillings and 3 pence of the 18 shillings gone, and nothing to eat. Now the bill of fare for those eight persons: One pound of bread a day for each—the children scarcely taste anything else—comes to 7 shillings a week; 20 pounds of potatoes, 8 pence; 1 pound of butcher's meat on Sunday, and 2 pounds of salt pork for week days, 2 shillings; 1 pound of sugar, half pound of butter, one ounce tea, 13 pence, make up the week's account. No milk, no fruit, no clothing. The only way they can have these is for the children to get work—*or die;* then something comes in from the burial club. Thousands and thousands of men work hard for two-thirds of these wages or less. No church or Sabbath School; and no use for books or newspapers, for they cannot read.

Contrastt his deplorable condition of the workman and his family with the condition and prospects of the mechanic in America. Here his table is always abundantly supplied; his wife instead of being in the coal pit, foundry or factory, is at home presiding over her household affairs. His boys are not forced out to labor, but are at school; they grow up educated men, and become intelligent and thrifty mechanics, engineers, architects, editors and professors. His daughters rank with the best educated and most industrious and refined women in the land. The mechanic himself, if industrious, prudent and economical, invariably advances until he becomes the owner or joint owner of the foundry or manufactory, and finally closes a useful life in easy circumstances.

Here we have the relative condition of the workmen in England and in the United States. The contrast is great, and it is the result mainly of the difference in the modes of protection practiced in the two countries. Protection in America is for the people; in England it is for the manufacturer, and the rights and interests of the workmen are sacrificed to the interest of their employers.

The system practiced in England prevails all over Europe. It is even more grinding in its effects upon the continent than in Great Britain. France, to undersell England, Belgium, to compete with France, and Germany to beat them all in the European markets, each resorted to the grinding and degrading system of half-paid labor, and the result is that all Europe is to-day filled with able bodied paupers, half and quarter paid mechanics, whose only prospect is to labor on in beggary while the muscle and sinew hold out, and then go to the poor house to die. This picture is not over drawn. It is a sad study.

☞ Geo. A. Smith, Esq., of McConnellsburg, was elected, at the special election held on the 13th inst., in the Bedford and Fulton district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. W. Dickerson, Esq., over Capt. Geo. A. Mullin, by a vote of several hundred as near as we have been able to learn.

☞ John G. Fisher, Esq., the "gay and happy" local of ye Bedford *Gazette*, Sheriff Keyser and ex-Sheriff Cessna, also of Bedford, paid our office a flying visit on Monday evening last. A better and more nobler set of fellows are not to be found anywhere. Call again, gentleman.

THAT "CASE."

The Senate of the United States, a few days ago, passed a resolution asking the President for a copy of the late correspondence in reference to the "Alabama claims." The President in complying, ordered a copy of the "case" of the United States to be sent to the Senate. It is entitled:

"The case of the United States to be laid before the Tribunal of Arbitration to be convened at Geneva, under the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, concluded at Washington, May 8, 1871."

The case is divided into six parts, which together form a volume of 501 pages, in bold, clear type, on fine, stout paper. This volume is accompanied by seven large volumes of correspondence, names of vessels destroyed, bills of values, &c.

The claims, as presented in the case, are classified as follows:

1. The claims for direct losses, growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the insurgent cruisers.
2. The national expenditures in the pursuit of those cruisers.
3. The loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.
4. The enhanced payments of insurance.
5. The prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

The claims for the direct losses growing out of the destruction of the vessels and their cargoes are further sub-divided into:

1. Claims for destruction of vessels and property of the Government of the United States.
2. Claims for the destruction of vessels and property under the flag of the United States.
3. Claims for damages or injuries to persons growing out of the destruction of each class of vessels.

Under each of these divisions the respective claims are clearly and forcibly presented, and evidence is presented which will enable the Tribunal to ascertain and determine the amount of the losses and injuries sustained through England's neglect of duty, and anxiety to aid the South and break up the Union.

Then there is a claim for interest at 7 per cent., the average rate in New York city. The computation of interest to be made from an average day to be determined, and July 1, 1863, is suggested as a fair average period on which to fix the commencement of interest; the interest to be continued to the day of payment.

England continues to be seriously agitated over an examination of this ugly American case. But she cannot escape. Her own Commissioners in the Joint High Commission provided for the "case" and the mode of settlement. Cobden and Bright and others in Parliament, warned the Government of the consequences of the policy it was pursuing toward the United States; but they were not heeded. The day of reckoning has come, and the words of those statesmen are now realized in their full force. The decision of the Arbitration may not give the United States a dollar damages but the facts have been laid before the world, and the verdict of the nations will be against England in her anxiety to break up the American Republic.

FORCING McCLURE INTO THE SENATE.

What does it mean? Since the moment Hon. A. K. McClure consented to become a candidate for Senator, in the 4th district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. George Connell, there has been a boldness and a persistency, on the part of Philadelphians, to force this man into the Senate, unequalled in the politics of Pennsylvania. Why this is so no one presumes to state. Is it simply because the citizens of Philadelphia are so extremely anxious for Reform? We do not believe a word of it. If they desired Reform so badly they could have found fifty good men—honest and true—in the fourth district to have represented them without taking up a man whose name has been a by-word and a reproach, for years, at Harrisburg. No, no! It is not Reform they want. Then what is it?

We were told during the canvass that he was backed by two powerful corporations! Ah, indeed! Why backed by these corporations? "That is the question!" Here is the milk in the coconut, we suspect. But what do the corporations want with McClure in the Senate? Reform, eh? Bosh! Is the Nine Million Bill to be put through? That does not strike us as being of so much consequence to the aforementioned corporations? What then is it? There is nothing before the Legislature of any great consequence save the Bill authorizing the mode of selecting delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Aye! if we are not mistaken, here is the rub! McClure is to set up the Constitutional Convention so that it can be controlled by the corporations! The corporations know full well that the people desire to restrict them after the manner of the Illinois Constitution, and the pins are to be set so that they will be foiled in their object. We cannot see anything else in this persistency. Is there any other way of accounting for the concerted action of the corporations? We caution the people, and especially that portion belonging to the Republican party, to be on their guard against the wiles of the monopolies of the State. If we are not mistaken this is just what the forcing of McClure into the Senate means. Let it then be a contest between the people and the corporations. We are ready for it and we have no doubt of the result.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congress—The Alabama Claims Arbitration—Col. Forney's Resignation—The Tax on Tobacco—The Duty on Tea and Coffee—Society in Washington—Free Lumber at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1872.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

A very creditable amount of the ordinary business of the session has been acted upon during the past week. In the Senate a new amnesty bill has been introduced, and laid upon the table. Charles Sumner has given notice that the Civil Rights bill is "indissolubly associated with it," and the two must go together. He said some Senators were exceedingly anxious to remove the disabilities of the rebels, but they had not a word to say for the colored race. "It was asked," he continued, "why did he not bring in his civil rights bill as a separate measure? What guarantee had he, he would answer, that the bill, as a separate measure, would go through at the Capitol? How did he know but it would be consigned to some tomb from which no undertaker could resuscitate it?" He then read letters from John G. Whittier and William Lloyd Garrison, setting forth that amnesty and civil rights should go together—and there the matter rests for the present.

The passage of the Education bill by the House, appropriating the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands for educational purposes meets with very general favor, especially among republicans in both branches of Congress. If it becomes a law, and its provisions should be faithfully carried out, it will be productive of great good in bringing up the standard of popular education throughout the country, but especially in the South.

A number of measures are before the House in reference to a revival of American Commerce. But neither upon this nor upon the tariff question has any definite action been taken.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS ARBITRATION.

The excitement in England over our "case" has materially subsided. There are no new developments upon the subject. Our counsel before the arbitration, Messrs. Caleb Cushing, J. Bancroft Davis, and Wm. M. Evarts, are in consultation, in Paris, upon the question. Our representative, Charles Francis Adams, at the Geneva Court of Arbitration, is about to return to America, for a few weeks, to attend, it is said, to important private business. The next meeting of the Arbitration is arranged for the 17th of April; but it is probable that another adjournment will then take place until June, when work will be commenced looking to a final settlement of the question. Our "Case" forms a volume of 501 pages, and the appendix, now in course of preparation, will be comprised in seven large volumes of correspondence.

COL. FORNEY'S RESIGNATION.

On the 10th Col. John W. Forney wrote a note to the President, tendering his resignation as Collector of the Port Philadelphia. He gave as his motive a desire to devote his entire attention to his newspaper business. On the 12th the President, in a friendly note, accepted the resignation, with regret, assuring the Colonel that his appointment to the place "gave general, almost universal satisfaction when it was made, and since that time your services have been appreciated and approved quite as generally." There is a very general impression abroad here that the Colonel was prompted to this step for other reasons than those given. But what they are is not positively known. Both the Colonel and his friends assert that he is in favor of Grant's renomination, but even on that point strong doubts are expressed.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided, after considerable discussion, to fix the tax on plug tobacco at 16 cents, and on smoking tobacco at 24 cents.

THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

The Committee of Ways and Means have asked the House to reconsider the vote by which tea and coffee were placed on the free list. It is understood there will be a fierce contest over the duty on these articles.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

The return of the season of Lent, has materially reduced the number of receptions, masquerades and balls now occurring in the city.

FREE LUMBER.

The bill admitting foreign lumber duty free, to Chicago, is unpopular, and will probably be reconsidered in the Senate.

N. H. F.

Notes from the State Capital.

HARRISBURG Feb. 19, 1872.

A bill has been introduced in the House making vaccination a pre-requisite to admission into common schools. It is proposed to extend its provisions to apply also to admission to the Legislature.

Each member of the House and Senate has been provided with a copy of Purdon's Digest and Zeigler's Manual. Our first assistant, who has been reading some of the bills introduced by various members, proposes that each member and Senator be furnished with a copy of Brown's Grammar, Quackenboss' Composition and Webster's Speller. But our first assistant inclines to be ironical; and his remarks are not, therefore, worthy of serious consideration.

At the present time there is, at Harrisburg, a larger supply of majors, colonels and generals than we remember to have seen at any one place since the Spanish succession. In fact we only remember to have seen, in this city, two men who did not lay claim to one or all of the ranks mentioned; and these two modest men were—captains.

A delegation of teachers and pupils, from the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind, is in town. To-night they gave a musical entertainment in the Hall of the House of Representatives which was very good. To show their facility in writing they wrote two sentences which showed them to be so far behind the times as almost to destroy the good opinion already formed of their school. The first sentence —"Words are not Deeds"—will be news to the member from Columbia. The second —"We respect the Lawgivers"—might have been a suitable copy-head in the times of Lycurgus or Solon; but as a proverb, it is now classed among ancient popular delusions. However, some excuse is to be made for the pupils of the school in question, as not having the use of their eyes, they can scarcely be expected to be fully up with the times.

The *Daily Battle-axe* has at last discovered the cause of the epidemic prevailing here so extensively. It does not originate from impure water. The water is as pure as daylight. The prevalence of the disease is owing entirely to the impurity of the atmosphere; and the atmosphere is rendered thus noxious by the gathering, in Harrisburg, of so many Philadelphia carpet-baggers, who have come to assist McClure in his contest for Gray's seat in the Senate.

The past week has been one of fighting, in the Senate, with regard to the manner of choosing a committee on the McClure-Gray contested seat. The Republicans are, and have been, in favor of permitting McClure to contest, but they desire to have a committee who will decide justly, and not in a partisan manner, as a committee in which the Democrats are in a majority would doubtless do. As a substitute for the old method of drawing such committee, Senator Billingfelt, of Lancaster, offered a proposition which, for exquisite ridiculousness, would be hard to excel outside of Lancaster county; and the contest for a week back has hinged upon the question whether this proposition should be accepted. On Friday the opposition gave in and Mr. B.'s amendment was carried in the Senate. What bone of contention will next be unearthed, the Senator from —— only knows.

TELASCO.

The Educational Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the Education bill as it passed the House. Section first provides that the net proceeds of sales of public lands shall be forever set apart for the education of the people, nothing in the act to limit the power of Congress over the public lands, or interfere with granting bounty lands, nor with the homestead act. Section second provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, each year, the net cash proceeds of sales of public lands. Section third provides the manner in which the funds shall be invested. Section fourth provides for the apportionment of the fund to the various States and Territories for the first ten years, the distribution to be made according to the ratio of illiteracy in the representative population. Section fifth provides when and under what circumstances the first distribution shall be made. Section sixth provides that a certain portion of the fund received shall be expended at the discretion of the Legislature for the instruction of teachers for Common Schools. Section seventh states the conditions under which each State and Territory shall be entitled to receive its share of every apportionment after the first year. Section eighth provides that the Commissioners of Education shall decide what States and Territories are entitled to receive apportionment, and what amount, but no moneys belonging to any State or Territory under this act shall be withheld for the reason that the laws thereof provide for separate instruction of white and black children, or refuse to organize a system of mixed schools. Section ninth provides for the distribution of the funds by the Superintendent of public instruction in each State, Territory and District; the amount to be apportioned shall be applied solely to the payment of teachers' wages. Section tenth provides the manner in which apportionment shall be drawn from the United States Treasury. Section eleventh provides penalties for and misapplication or embezzelment of funds. Section twelve provides that the Circuit Court of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the provisions of this act. Section thirteen provides that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to affect in any manner existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to States upon their admission into the Union of five per centum of the net preceeds of sales of public lands within their respective limits.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

AN ACT relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," &c., approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, so far as they relate to the limitation of steam pressure of steamboats used exclusively for towing and carrying freight on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, are hereby so far modified as to substitute for such boats one hundred and fifty pounds of steam pressure in place of one hundred and ten pounds as provided in said act: *Provided*, That no steamboat using a standard boilers of forty-two inches diameter, and of plates of one-quarter of an inch in thickness; and such boats may, on the written permit of the supervising inspector of the district in which such boats shall carry on their business, for a period of six months from and after the passage of this joint resolution, be permitted to carry steam above the standard pressure of one hundred and ten pounds, but not exceeding the standard pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, December 20, 1871.
U. S. GRANT.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

AN ACT to establish post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:

ALABAMA.
From Gordon, via Sellers, to Campbellton, in Florida.
From Cross Plains, via Collinsville, Gidleys, Thompsonville, and Huff's Gap, to Brock's.
From Jasper to Elyton.
From Fulton to Bexar.
From Chepultepec to Springville,
From Columbia to Fort Gaines, in Georgia.

ARKANSAS.
From Binkley to Jacksonport.

DAKOTAH.
From Bon Homme to Springfield.

FLORIDA.
From Deadman's Bay, via Spring Warrior, Hampton Springs, Perry C. H., Lovett's Mills, St. Augustine Crossroads, McCall's Academy, to Quitman in Georgia.
From Mellonville, via Appoka and Oakland, to Orlando.

GEORGIA.
From Washington to Lincolnton.

INDIANA.
From Huntingburg, via Bretzville and St. Anthony, to Schnellerville.
From Bennett's Switch to Waurecong.
From Hillsborough to Jacksonville.
From Liberty to Fairhaven.

IOWA.
From Fontanelle to Custom.
From Spencer, via Sibley and Rock Rapids, to Sioux Falls, in Dakotah.
From Eldora to Waterloo.
From Lemars to Orange.
From Lemars to Beloit.
From Carroll to Winterset.
From Yatton to Columbus City.
From Stuart, via Arbor Hill, to Creston.

ILLINOIS.
From Colchester to Fandon.

IDAHO.
From Rock Creek to Six Islands.

KENTUCKY.
From Frankfort, via Peak's Mills, to Owenton.

LOUISIANA.
From New Orleans to St. Bernard.

MICHIGAN.
From Lapeer to North Branch.
From North Branch to Doyle's Mills.
From North Branch, via Clifford, in Michigan, to Newberry.
From Lapeer to Hadley.
From Milford to Holly.

MAINE.
From Waldoboro', via North Waldoboro', to Washington.
From Washington to Liberty Village.

MISSOURI.
From Wheeling to Lindley.
From Schell City to Stockton.
From Appleton City to Rosco.
From Osceola to Stockton.
From Tuscumbia to Rocky Mount.
From O'Fallon, via Cottleville and Dalhoff, to O'Fallon.
From St. Charles to Alton, in Illinois.
From Altona to Lucas.
From State Line, via Jonesville and Brosley, to Burdett.
From Hermitage to Nevada City.
From Barnumtown to Roney.
From Newark to Locust Hill.

MINNESOTA.
From Carver to Henderson.

MISSISSIPPI.
From Brookville to Pickensville.

MASSACHUSETTS.
From New Bedford to Rochester.

NEW YORK.
From Cuyler, via New Boston, to Tayler.
From Haskinville to Cohocton.
From Carthage to Copenhagen.
From Romulusville to Fayette.
From Hale's Eddy, via New Baltimore and Danville, in Pennsylvania, to Gulf Summit.

NORTH CAROLINA.
From Burnsville to Pensacola.
From Ridgeway to Hilliard's Store.
From Boone to Bowling Rock.

OHIO.
From Liberty, via Goodwin, to Fair Haven.
From Van Wert, via Wolfcate's Mills and Blakie's Store, to Decatur.
From Massillon to Wilmot.
From Canton to Hartville.

OREGON.
From Pendleton to Dalles.

NEBRASKA.
From Grand Island, in Hall County, via St. Paul and the north fork of the Loup River, to Helena, Montana.
From Norfolk, in Madison County, to Fort Laramie, in Wyoming.
From Red Cloud to Denver, in Colorado.
From Niobrara to Fort Laramie, in Wyoming.

TENNESSEE.
From Dover to Erin.
From Dover to Murray, in Kentucky.
From Johnson City to Marion, in North Carolina.
From Dyersburg, via Roaller's Pearces, and Fishers, to Trenton.
From Trenton, via Eaton and Friendship, to Dyersburg.
From Kenton, via Masons Hall, to Deavenport.

WEST VIRGINIA.
From Buckannon to Bealington.
From Valley Head, via Webster C. H., to Summerville.

VIRGINIA.
From Gladeville to Grundy.
From Elk Creek to Carsonville.
From Pattonsville, via Cedar Point, to Sneydsville.
From King George, via Shiloh, Payne's Store, and Leedstown, to Foneswood.
From Heathsville to Burgess, Store.

WISCONSIN.
From New London to Weyauwega.
From Pensaukee, via Brookside, to West Pensaukee.

Approved, January 16, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

AN ACT to establish post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads.

PENNSYLVANIA.
From Lebanon, via Fontana, Colebrook, Mastersonville, Old Lime, and Sporting Hill, to Manheim.
From Annville, via Bellview and Water Works, to Jonestown.

Approved, January 16, 1872.

New Advertisements.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR sale in Mill Creek, on reasonable terms. If not sold soon, they will be for rent. For particulars apply to George Eby, Mill Creek, or to
JONATHAN DETWILER,
feb.21,'72tf] Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, living in Cass township, on the estate of Philip Taylor, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ANDREW TAYLOR,
Feb.21,1872-6t.] Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Benjamin F. Patton, Executor of the last will and testament of James Ganoe, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend, at the office of Simpson & Armitage, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 21st of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested shall present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
J. R. SIMPSON,
Feb. 21,'72.-3t Auditor.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., February 19, 1872, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Brimmer, Henry	Lewis, A. L. (3)
Barnet, R. (2)	Murphy, J. P.,
Bacon, John	Moffitt, Mary C.,
Cover, Jas. H.,	Miller, E. R.,
Deniser, M. J.,	M'Cready, J. C., (2)
Free, Jos.	Nonstel, Peter
Faamman, ——	Rozen, J.,
Galloway, J. D.,	Roberts, Ishmael
Gordon, Nancy L.,	Sherman, Benjamin
Goodman, Lizzie	Williams, Kate N.
Hags, Mary Ellen	

BRICE X BLAIR,
Feb.21,1872. Postmaster.

LOW CASH RATES!
THE
CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ORGANIZED 1850.
ASSETS. *$10,000,000*

Issues policies of Life Insurance on all the ordinary plans at lower rates than other mutual companies and pays annual dividends increasing yearly. This plan called

DEPOSIT INSURANCE,

lately introduced by this company, is superior to any short term endowment or *Tontine* plan, as it fixes a large surrender value for the policy at the end of any of its current years.
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT,
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb.21,1872-3m. Agent.

PUBLIC SALE. 2756 ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS.—The undersigned will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 10 o'clock a. m., on *Wednesday, March 13th* 1872, ten tracts of patented timber land, as follows: Six Tracts, situated in Lincoln and Hopewell townships, Huntingdon county, to wit: No. 1, Peter Wilson tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 223 acres. No. 2, Isaac Wample tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 174 acres. No. 3, Benj. Shoemaker tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 202 acres. No. 4, Leonard Mechmble tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 180 acres. No. 5, Samuel Davis tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 220 acres. No. 6, Conrad Beates tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 200 acres. Total 1199 acres. These tracts lie in one body, on the western side of Terrace mountain, extending southward from Tatman's gap, and are adjoined on the west by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, lands of Adam Speck, Jackson Enyeart and others. They contain a large amount of valuable chestnut-oak; white oak, poplar, chestnut, yellow pine and other timber. The distance to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad at Coffee Run or Rough and Ready Stations is from three to six miles. The timber on these tracts can be floated down the Raystown Branch to the Penna. railroad and canal, 3 miles below Huntingdon. Four Tracts, situated in Tod township, Huntingdon county, to wit: No. 7, Owen Jones tract, warranted dated March 31, 1794, containing 438 acres, 58 perches. No. 8, Jonathan Jones tract, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 438 acres, 58 perches. No. 9, Robert Erwin tract, warrant dated March, 31, 1794, containing 347 acres, 145 perches. No. 10, Philip Wager tract, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 333 acres. Total 1557 acres, 101 perches. These tracts lie together in one body in the Broad Top Coal Region from one to three miles north of the lands of the Powelton Collieries and are adjoined on the south by lands of John Weist, W. T. Daugherty's heirs and others and on west by farm tracts of Little Valley. Besides being covered with a growth of excellent timber, these tracts are supposed to contain deposits of iron ore and coal. The distance from the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad at Powelton is from 1½ to 3 miles. *Terms:*—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the deed on or before the first day of April next, and the balance in one or two annual payments with interest. Further information may be obtained by addressing
JOHN S. MILLER,
R. BRUCE PETRIKEN,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Feb.21,1872-3t.] Huntingdon, Pa.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN
Is constantly receiving at his new
CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST AND RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.
Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.
I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[*Estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. E. CORBIN,
ADAM RUPERT,
Jan.24,1872-6t.] Administrators.

SAMUEL RUPERT,
Successor to
B. L. SILKNITTER,
Dealer in
MILLINERY AND LADIES' FANCY TRIMMING GOODS,
No. 313 Hill street, HUNTINGDON, Pa.
KATE SILKNITTER,
Feb. 14, 1872.-6m. Agent.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between W. T. Howard and James H. Clover, doing business as Howard & Clover in the hotel business, in Huntingdon, has been this day, (Feb. 1, 1872,) dissolved by mutual consent, and the accounts of the firm will be settled by James H. Clover, by whom the business will be continued at the old stand known as the "Morrison House."
WM. T. HOWARD,
JAMES H. CLOVER.
Feb. 14, 1872.-3t

BRIDGES TO BUILD.
The Commissioners, of Huntingdon County, will receive proposals, at their office, up to two o'clock, on Friday the 29th day of Februray, 1872, for the building of the following named bridges:
One across Shaver's Creek, near George McCrum's, in Barree township.
One across Black Log Creek near Shenefelt's in Cromwell township.
One across Shaver's Creek, near the farm of Reed's heirs, in West township.
Plan and Specifications to be seen in the Commissioners' office.
By order of the Commissioners,
HENRY W. MILLER
Feb. 14, 1872.-3t [Clerk.

RECIPES FOR SALE!
A Recipe for Making OIL PASTE BLACKING, For Boots and Shoes, at a cost of one cent per box. This is a superior Blacking, and will not injure leather, and gives universal satisfaction. A Recipe for Making PALM SOAP. With this Recipe, Hard Soap can be made at the cost of four cents a pound, or Soft Soap at the cost of $1 per barrel. This soap is warranted to remove grease from any Goods, without injury to the finest silk, and is the best in the world for toilet use and can be made in fifteen minutes. THESE RECIPES I SELL FOR $1,00 EACH. Each purchaser of a Receipe will be entitled to one chance in the following Gifts, to be awarded to the holders of Recipes. The drawing will be held at No. 313 Hill street, Huntingdon, on March 29th, 1872.

LIST OF GIFTS

6	Gifts of Ladies' Gold Watches	$50 each	$300 00
6	" Gents' " "	25 "	150 00
6	" " Hair W. Guards	5 "	30 00
6	Ladies' Gd Chains	20 "	120 00
6	" " Necklaces	5 "	30 00
6	" " Bracelets	8 "	48 00
6	Traveling Satchels	6 "	30 00
12	Gd Earrings, Brst'pins	10 "	120 00
12	" Rings	5 "	60 00
6	Bead Hanging Baskets	3 "	18 00
200	Fancy Jewelry		300 00
200	" Notions		200 00
100	Gents' Meerschaum Pipes		200 00
20	Ladies' Fancy Trimmed Hats		200 00
50	Coffee		40 00
20	White Sugar		60 00
1	Wilson Sewing Machine		50 00
1	Gd Hunting Case American Watch		150 00

MANNER OF DRAWING.
The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of Recipes that their interests will be as well protected as if they personally superintended the entire affair. All the numbers representing the Receipts from No. 1 up, will be put into a wheel; the wheel will be rapidly revolved, thoroughly mixing; the numbers will be drawn out simultaneously by two children blindfolded, or in other words as the citizens may see proper.
SAMUEL RUPERT, Proprietor.
Feb.14,'72-4t.] B. L. SILKNITTER, Agent.

ESTATE OF PHILIP TAYLOR, DECEASED.—Notice to Rose Ann, intermarried with Jesse Rouser, that the said Rose Ann and her said husband are both deceased, leaving two children to survive them

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 21, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 390, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 63, I O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. ervices on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Busy—Our jobbers.

Auctions are numerous.

Handsome—Our new job type.

The streams are again ice-bound.

Still on the increase—Our subscription list.

We have heard of no leap year parties hereaways.

Gen. A. P. Wilson's estate is appraised at $93,000.

Wendell Philips lectures in Altoona on the 6th prox.

Still epidemic—The scarlet fever in the neighborhood of Saxton.

Beautiful and expressive—The Tariff cartoon published on our first page.

B. L. Smith, of Mt. Union, is janitor at Hollidaysburg's new railroad depot.

Great preparations are being made in Altoona for the celebration of the 22d inst.

Mr. Speer returned from New Orleans, the other day, to find the mercury at 0.

The conference of the M. E. Church meets in Lock Haven on the 20th of March.

The season for public sales is at hand. Get your bills printed at the Journal office.

An argument Court was held, last week, which disposed of a large number of cases.

Convalescing—Mr. Westbrook, the young man who was hurt on the railroad, on Friday a week ago.

The skatists were in ecstacies on Thursday last. The ice was good, but the weather was intensely cold.

Senator Petriken was home a few days last week. He is one of the most industrious Senators at Harrisburg.

Rev. Wm. Gephart has been appointed Court Crier for Bedford Court, *vice* Joshua Mower. A very good appointment.

Crowded—Our job department; but never mind, send along your orders. Our three power presses are equal to the emergency.

The Methodist church in Altoona, which has been undergoing extensive repairs, for some time, was re-opened on Sabbath last.

A great number of marksmen have signified their intention of participating in the rifle tournament, in this place, on the 22d. The more the merrier.

Tyrone has only thirty one marriageable females. Huntingdon has more than twice that number who think they have arrived at a marriageable age.

The Juniata Valley Old Fellow's Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this place, has met with its first loss in the death of I. N. Sheets, of Dudley.

Quite a snow storm prevailed on Saturday, covering the ground to the depth of an inch or so, but it has nearly all disappeared under old Sol's warm rays.

Rev. James Johnston, of this place, preached his maiden sermon, in the M. E. Church, on Sunday night, and we hear it spoken of as a very creditable production.

The junior editor of the Johnstown *Democrat* is the champion checker player of that place. If he steps down this way he can have the conceit taken out of him.

"Carleton" lectures, in Tyrone, on Friday evening, the 23d inst. Go and hear him. Those holding season tickets admitted without extra charge. All others 25 cents a head.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives directing the Treasurer of Huntingdon county to do all the collection of state, county and militia taxes. It is an excellent move.

The Huntingdon Rolling Mill is being puffed in all quarters, but the projectors must be heavy weights. We judge from the slowness of their motions. "What's the matter now?"

Our friend Speddy, of the *Independent*, is very much worried that there have been no leap-year parties in Mifflintown. The girls must be afraid of the "fellers" down there. We are sorry for our friend.

A dead letter—The borough ordinance for the prevention of the throwing of stones and other missiles on the streets, judging from the manner in which some of the young rowdies indulge in the dangerous pastime.

Our Paul's lady love sent him quite a handsome Valentine, the other day, and ever since he has been eating lasses candy and humming snatches of old love songs. He feels as if he would like to go into the housekeeping business.

Thirty-eight converts have been added to the Methodist church in Tyrone. Brainerd, we are sorry to say, is not among the number; but we have this consolation to cheer us, that "while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return."

Joshua Hicks, of Smithfield, an aged gentleman, stepped upon some ice, covered with snow, while out walking, on last Sunday afternoon, fell and broke his left limb. Dr. Brumbaugh was called in immediately and administered to the wants of the patient.

Our colored friends of Tappan Lodge, Sons of Temperance, intend holding a "Festival and Cake Walk" in Yenter's Hall, on the evenings of the 22d and 23d inst. The object is to raise funds for the purpose of furnishing their lodge room, and we bespeak for them a liberal patronage from the friends of temperance.

The community, in the neighborhood of our office, were annoyed almost to death, on Thursday last, by the everlasting tooting of some novice in the school of music. He put in two-thirds of the day, and the *music* he made reminded us very much of some fellow cutting a dry pine board across a half-barrel tub with an exceedingly dull wood saw.

Suits were lately brought against two exauditors of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, for neglecting, while in office, to publish an annual statement of the finances of the township. The cases were tried and resulted in the defendants being fined $50 each for neglect or refusal to publish as aforesaid. Those interested in these matters will do well to stick a pin here.

Another stock of new and handsome type just cased in our job office. Our assortment of type is unsurpassed by any country office in the State, and the work we turn out is equal to any done in the city, both as regards quality and price. Come and see our specimens, and you will be convinced that it is not necessary for you to go to the city to have a fine job of work executed.

Those home-made carpets of Brown's manufacture sell like hot cakes. See his Carpet Store. 21feb1t.

A Good Law Proposed.—The following bill passed the House at Harrisburg last week. We hope to see it pass the Senate and become a law as speedily as possible;

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c*, That whenever any promissory note or other negotiable instrument shall be given, the consideration for which shall consist, in whole or in part, of the right to make, use or vend any patent inventions claimed to be patented, the words "given for a patent right" shall be prominently and legibly written or printed on the face of such note or instrument above the signature thereto, and such note or instrument, in the hands of any purchaser or holder, shall be subject to the same defenses as in the hands of the original owner or holder, and any person who shall purchase or become the holder of any promissory note or other negotiable instrument, knowing the same to have been given for the consideration aforesaid, shall hold such note or instrument subject to the same defenses as in the hands of the original owner or holder, although the words "given for a patent right" shall be written or printed upon the face thereof.

Sec. 4. If any purchaser shall take, purchase sell or transfer any promissory note or other negotiable instrument not having the words "given for a patent right" written or printed legibly and prominently on the face of such note or instrument above the signature thereto, knowing the consideration of such note or instrument to consist in whole or in part of the right to make, use or vend any patent invention or inventions claimed to be patented, every such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Lost!—$20,000 by the citizens of Huntingdon county, thrown away on cheap sewing machines. "Howe ish dat for cheap!" 21f2t.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors for the week ending February 13, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by COX & COX, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Expansion Pivot for Wheels of Sewing and other Machines, E. Motz, Woodward.

Beer Forcing Apparatus, W. H. Otto, et al., Tremont.

Steam Pumps, S. Hallen, et al., Tamaqua.

Combined Fork and Band Cutter, J. H. Boffemyer, Enterprise.

Hay Tedder, J. Lee, Pottstown.

Saw Mill, H. E. Messimer, Williamsport.

Metal Rolling Mill, E. Thomas, Newcastle.

Toy, H. L. Beach, Montrose.

Die for Making Hoes, &c., D. Carr, Alleghe ny City.

Cultivator, S. C. Sheller, Lewisburg.

Saw Mill, H. F. Snyder, et al., Freeport.

Anti Concussion Water Cock, M. W. Baily, Pottstown.

Bee Hive, D. Latchaw, Barkeyville.

Consult your own interest, and buy at Brown's Carpet Store. 21feb2t.

It is being discovered that Huntingdon county, Pa., is rich in both hematite and fossil ores. There great coal fields also exist in accessible localities, together with fire clay and fire sand. Prospecting is rapidly going on to determine the extent and value of the ore and coal deposits. Skill from surrounding sections is engaged in the hunt, and, if the developments justify expectations now entertained, capital in abundance will be immediately placed at the disposal of the enterprising men who have the matter in hand.

A shaft has been sunk at the base of Tussey's mountain where the hematite and fossil vein known as the Riddlesburg vein was met with.

The developments thus far made, justify the belief, in the minds of those who best know, that the deposits are sufficient and sufficiently accessible to make mining profitable.

A railroad will soon be built to connect the iron fields with the coal fields. We anxiously watch for further developments. The position the Lake Superior ores hold in the market demands that we should soon multiply our sources of supply.—*Pittsburg Iron World and Manufacturer.*

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000,00 in 3000 Cash Prizes is to be distributed Legally, March 28th, 1872, at Omaha, in aid of the Sick, and destitute, at Mercy Hospital. This enterprise is endorsed by the Governor and best business men of Nebraska. The Tickets are $3 each, or two for $5. For full particulars address—Pattee & Gardiner, Business Managers, Omaha, Neb.

The Devil on the Pennsylvania Railroad—*He Runs the Philadelphia Express—A Phantom Train, &c.*—The Columbia *Courant* is responsible for the following. The "debbil am out on a big rampage" along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. He is at various places along the road, and in different shapes. One night last week after the Philadelphia express left Tyrone station, his satanic majesty got on the engine with Sol. Hofmaster. He looked around for a moment, then taking the poker from the fireman, opened the fire door and stirred the fire, at the same time sticking his feet in. He then sat down stretching out his immense legs and bringing his tail around laid it between his cloven hoofs. Sometimes wings could be seen about his shoulders. He was very particular about the fire; sometimes he would put his head in the fire box and look around, then throw in his tail, stirring the fire at a rapid rate. By this time he had got warmed up, and so had the engineer and fireman, who were nearly scared to death. The engine was making about thirty-five miles an hour when the devil picked up the oil can, went out and oiled the locomotive in all its parts. He then returned, and requested Mr. Hofmaster to slack up and let him off at bridge No. 5; but Mr. H. told him he might get off the same way he got on. The engine was then running at a fearful rate of speed, and Mr. Devil stepped to one side and disappeared.

We learn since that a phantom train was seen in the vicinity of the Gap. Some nights ago, David Wayne, engineer of 477 had stopped for some purpose when a train was heard approaching at a rapid rate. Knowing there was no train due at that hour, schedules were examined carefully; but the stranger could not be made out. At length it came thundering around the curve with an immense headlight and other equipments. The conductor, H. Bell, engineer, fireman and brakeman all saw and heard the train coming. The flagman, John K. Newell, immediately went back with a light and placed signal caps upon the rails. The phantom train came, making the usual noise and lighting up the whole track with its huge lurid glare, when in a twinkling the whole thing disappeared. Some say it was old Amos Clemsou's train—the notorious leader of the Gap gang, who died several years ago—and that he was aboard swinging a red light furiously.

John Filbert, engineer of the Lancaster train, informs us that when approaching Pequea bridge, some nights ago, he saw the devil on the cowcatcher of his engine. He was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. He quickly shut off the steam and slackened up, but could not see anything more of the strange object. These stories are creating a great deal of comment among railroad men. We give them as told to us, and leave the readers to draw their own conclusions.

News from the Lower End.—Railroad Surveying.—The Engineers are still at work on the various surveys. Having finished their temporary survey down the Sideling and Aughwick Creeks to Newton Hamilton, they commenced on last Monday running a survey from the mouth of Aughwick Creek down the Juniata to Manayunk. After they are through with this survey the company, I am informed, will very soon make their location. There is considerable uneasiness manifested by the citizens of Mt. Union and Newton Hamilton as to where this road will connect with the Penna. Railroad.

Iron Works.

A Bill has been read in the Senate, by Mr. Petriken, to incorporate a company, by the name and title of the Rock Hill Iron Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it 2,000,000 dollars, for the purpose of erecting Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c., along the line of this contemplated Railroad.

Religious Items.

The protracted meetings have generally come to a close, and with very good results, I am told, in all the various churches; sinners in this end of the county can have no excuse at the judgment day for the want of christian privileges and opportunities, for they have been faithfully and earnestly warned by the watchman on the walls of Zion.

Sickness.

The measles, which have swept over this section to a fearful extent, have about disappeared, and now in its trail, a more dangerous disease has followed, the scarlet fever, which is now spreading to a considerable extent. Allen B. Douglass, a bright and promising son of Samuel R. Douglass, aged fifteen years, was its first victim. "His son went down before it was yet noon," others in the community are lying in a critical state.

Aughwick.

The County Institute.—*Mr. Editor:*—The last School Journal contains this notice: "Institute was held in Huntingdon, during the holiday week, 144 actual members. Names of Instructors, J. H. Shoemaker and R. M. McNeal. A very active part was taken by the teachers in this county. A very full and interesting report of the Institute was given by R. M'Divitt, formerly County Superintendent." This will be an item of news to many teachers and citizens in this county; and, therefore, for the benefit of those who do not take that journal, it had better be published in our own county. That the two gentlemen named were *the instructors* exclusively, is an error that needs correction. J. H. S. did fill *his* place successfully. R. M. M. may have filled his—in his own estimation. His subject was Arithmetic. But there are several other gentlemen who occupied more prominent positions as instructors than he, whose names should have been sent to that journal according to custom. Why Mr. McNeal's name was sent exclusively will be answered next May.

R. M'Divitt may have made out the "report," but I was under the impression that the secretaries did it. I know they recorded the proceedings as published, and I know Mr. M'Divitt was not in constant attendance. Let truth prevail. JUSTICE.

Religious Affairs at Dudley.—The following letter was mislaid, until a few days ago, when it was unearthed. We assure our friend Palmer that we will guard against a repitition of such negligence in the future:

Dudley, February 1, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—I am always happy to read, in your excellent paper, the news of revivals of religion in our county. We have a glorious meeting going on in Dudley. Over fifty precious souls have been converted to God. Most of them heads of families. It has been going on for seven weeks and is still going on, and it is my prayer that it may go on until there shall not be a sinner left on Broad Top. Since our meetings commenced we have had some very solemn scenes as well as some very pleasing ones. Two of our dear brethren, John Dunlap and Mr. Heading, of Coalmont, both members of the M. E. Church, have passed to that borne from whence no traveler returns. Their funerals were preached in our church. One of the pleasing incidents I shall relate for the purpose of stimulating others to do likewise; Two old persons, living a short distance from Dudley, in one of the old ouses near the switch back, were reported to be sick, and no one near them to give them any assistance, and they were in very poor circumstances. They had no wood to make fire and consequently they suffered very much from the severity of the weather. A collection was taken up in the church, and one of our meetings, and the result was $14 in cash. The friends decided, after meeting, that on the following day they would get a team and take their axes and make ample provisions for these helpless old people, and thus we realized how much more blessed it is give than to receive.

The Methodist Protestant Church is in a prosperous condition. We have two sessions every Sunday. We have three classes which meet every week—Sabbath morning at 7 o'clock, a. m., afternoon at 3 o'clock, and on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Yours most respectfully,

J. Palmer.

Trough Creek.—Editor Journal:—Whilst reading articles from other parts of the county speaking of their merits, &c., we deem it not out of the way to occupy a small space in your most valuable paper to say a word concerning "Old Trough Creek." The Valley derived its name from the peculiar deep narrowness of the creek running through its centre much resembling a trough, winding from its source, near Mr. Brenneman's, in a southerly direction, passing the farm houses, and Calvin, one of the villages, onward leaving the Cassvillians to the east, then in a westerly direction until it empties into the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river.

Trough Creek, for the past year, has been enlivened with saw mill men. Several parties have placed their steam saw mills on the mountain slopes and are fast felling the stately yellow pines which heretofore were as dead bodies, but are now proving valuable as to quantity and quality, giving employment to quite a number of men; making an increased amount of travel on the road to Mill Creek and to Huntingdon, which has brought about the question whether parties can overload county bridges and render them unsafe; whether there is not some restriction under which they could be placed by the Commissioners? This question is agitating this section of the county considerably. The bridge between Mill Creek and Huntingdon, on this road, has already given signs of giving way. The braces are working out and tremble when one of these large loads are upon it, so much so that great fear is manifested for the result.—Probably a word from you on this question would be of great interest to your readers. This bridge is one that is used excessively, and if not abused, would do ordinary duty for a number of years. On the other hand, if broken down it will have a bad effect on the part of this county. Had not the Commissioners better see that it is safe and if not, take steps to make it so? Junior Inhabitant.

Feb. 20, 1872.

Tribute of Respect.—Broad Top City Lodge, No. 579, I. O. of O. F., of Pa., February 4, 1872.

Whereas, Since the last regular meeting of this Lodge, it has pleased the All-wise and Most Merciful Creator of the universe to summon from our midst, by death, our well-beloved friend and brother, Isaac Newton Sheets, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother Sheets, we humbly recognize the hand of Divine Providence in taking from our midst, a useful and honorable member of the order, whose loss we deeply mourn.

Resolved, That in the daily life and walk of our deceased brother, we have an example of the honest, upright man, respected citizen, and faithful Odd Fellow, an example worthy of imitation by all.

Resolved, That as a Lodge, we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, in their great loss, praying that the God of the widow and fatherless will shield them under his wings of mercy.

Resolved, That our Lodge-room be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for the same time.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minute book, and that a copy be furnished the family of the deceased, and that they be published in all the county newspapers.

J. W. Ammerman,
Thomas Lobb,
Saml. G. Miller,
} Committee.

The Huntingdon Journal, Huntingdon, Pa.—One of the first exchanges received at this office, in answer to our prospectus, was the above-named periodical, edited by J. R. Durborow. The make up and general typographical appearance of the Journal is unexceptionable, while it abounds in all the latest news pertaining to its section. The paper is indicative of a high-toned, appreciative constituency.—*The New York Coal and Iron Record.*

Robt. U. Jacob & Co., are now prepared to furnish Anthracite and Broad Top Coals, in any quantity, at short notice. Anthracite coal of all sizes and best qualities constantly on hand, also the "Barnet" Broad Top Coal mined and shipped by themselves and which they guarantee to give satisfaction. A stock of Limeburners coal of best quality on hand which will be sold low. Office, 105 Fourth street. [21june1871.

Report of Porter Township Schools for the month ending February 7, 1872.

School No. 1.—W. J. Black 19, H. H. Black 19, M. H. Black 19, L. K. Neff 19, L. H. Neff 19, J. N. Knode 19, W. Reed 19, W. R. Harnish 18, W. C. Armes 18, S. Knode 18, R. Martin 18, F. L. Black 18, W. Knode 18, J. R. Colder 18, L. S. Armes 17, O. Martin 17, B. G. Knode 17, D. Murrels 17, L. C. Harnish 14, M. H. Neff 14, W. Huyett 13, J. C. Harnish 19, E. Armes 18, M. M. Knode 17, C. Knode 16, M. J. Black 16, A. Neff 16, M. Neff 14, B. J. Sparr 13.

School No. 2.—Willie Isenberg 19, Saml. Work 19, James Tussey 19, Edgar Tussey 19, George Hamer 18, John Roe 18, Alfred Roe 18 Robbie Cunningham 17, Samuel Cuisler 17, Aaron Snyder 17, Samuel Rouch 17, Horace Tussey 17, Grafius Hicks 17, Wm. Laird 17, Samuel Sprankle 16, Willie Morrow 15, Charles Fleming 15, Joseph Swoope 15, Adam Cornelius 15, Howard Laird 14, Allison Hamer 13, Martin Rauch 13, Wm. Work 12, Calvin Laird 12, Hannah Morrow 19, Annie Allen 19, Louie Isenberg 19, Emma Allen 18, Fannie Cunningham 18, Lizzie Henderson 18, Mary Roe 18, Mary Tussey 17, Ettie Cunningham 16, Anna Kennedy 16, Ada Work 15, Mary Laird 14, Emma Laird 14, Anna Roe 14, Lilly Bridenbaugh 13, Becky Sprankle 13.

School No. 3.—W. F. Kough 20, Mahlon Garland 20, Robert Long 20, Willie Mitchell 20, P. H. Bouslough 19, John M. Neff 19, Thompson Estep 19, Oliver Long 19, Mossine Baker 19, Alpheus Fleming 19, Samuel Winters 18, Andie Saner 18, John L. Baker 18, Emanuel Boyer 17, Robert Patterson 16, M. F. Funk 16, Jimmy Wirtz 13, Ada C. Neff 20, Lydia Winters 20, Ellie Mitchell 20, M. F. Bouslough 19, Annie Kough 18, Carrie Fleming 18, Lydia Stryker 17, Mary Fleming 17, Maggie Neff 16, Ellie Fleming 16, Carrie Bouslough 15, Mary Cresswell 15, Dollie Wertz 15, Jennie Piper 15, Emma Hughs 15, Ruth Watkins 14, Linnie Woods 15, Laura Hampsher 14, Maggie Smiley 12.

School No. 4.—George M'Carty 20, Howard Sharp 20, Thomas Brooks 20, Henry Gross 20, Hugh Snyder 20, Robert Hildebrand 20, Frank Sharp 20, Abram Zimmerman 19, Wilson Snyder 19, Geo. Hildebrand 19, Franklin Shively 18, Christopher Eckels 18, Jerome Benson 17, John Hildebrand 17, Lemuel Shively 17, Emma Murritts 20, Emma Sharp 20, Annie Hildebrand 20, Sophia Gross 19, Alice Ayers 19, Kate Murritts 18, Mary Eckels 18, Sarah Shively 18, Abbie Jones 18, Ella M'Elroy 18, Annie Thompson 17, Lizzie Echels 17, Lucy M'Carty 16, Kate DeArmitt 16, Sallie Ayers 16, Ida Thompson 15, Rebecca Benson 15, Kate M'Elroy 15, Amy Hildebrand 15.

School No. 5.—Frank Neff 20, F. K. Holsinger 20, H. S. Aurndt 20, S. H. Aurndt 20, M. Isenberg 20, Willie Grafius 20, Allie Grafius 20, G. W. Neff 20, B. L. Neff 20, Elmer Neff 20, W. H. Piper 20, F. Piper 20, B. Hatfield 20, A. C. Neff 19, Dorris Piper 19, Milton Fair 19, James Moore 18, H. L. Neff 18, Samuel Neff 18, Geo. Morter 17, D. N. Harnish 17, Samuel Nevel 16, Joseph Bryan 16, Milton M'Combe 16, Allen M'Combe 16, Sigmont Morter 15, George Nevel 14, Calvin Bryan 13, Samuel Welcome (colored) 17, Rachel Grove 19, C. S. Neff 18, Grace Neff 18, M. R. Hall 15, M. O. Hatfield 15, Mary Fair 13, Maggie Morter 13, Nettie Bryan 12, L. M. Moore 12.

School No. 6.—John Isenberg 19, Wm. Isenberg 19, Hewitt Isenberg 19, Samuel Forrest 19, Madison Hare 19, Watson Hare 19, John Forrest 19, George Forrest 18, Smith Forrest 18, Rose Shultaberger 19, Laura Forrest 19, Ada Forrest 19, Iva Isenberg 19, Ellie Jones 19, Ettie M'Gartney 19, Hannah Forrest 19, Sadie Cozzens 18, Lettie Isenberg 15, Rose Waite 13.

Literary Notices.—Phrenological Journal for February, has been received, and is filled with the usual amount of interesting and instructive matter. The contents are as follows, viz: James Denoon Reym-rt, (with portrait); How the Different Faculties Combine; Protoplasm; or, the Mystery of Physical Life; Expression—Its Anatomy and Philosophy, (illustrated); Progress of Phrenology; A Birth-day Party; Conjugal Psychology; Joshua Watson; "Follow your Nose;" Rheumatism; Great Criminals; Plain Penmanship; To Know the Times; Pre-Adamites Found in the Bible; Governor Washburn; A Marvelous Conjurer. Edited and Published by Samuel R. Wells, 386 Broadway, New York.

Scientific American for 1872.—This splendid weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engraving, Science and Art. Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, chemists, Manufacturers, and people of-all professions or trades will find the *Scientific American* of great value and interest. Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household, Workshop, and Factory in the land, besides affording a continual source of valuable instruction. The editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European Writers, and have access to all the leading Scientific and Mechanical Journals of the world, the columns of the *Scientific American* are constantly enriched with the choicest information. An Official List of all the Patents issued is published weekly. The yearly numbers of the *Scientific American* make Two Splendid Volumes of nearly One Thousand Pages, equivalent in size to four thousand ordinary book pages. Specimen copies sent free. Terms.—$3 a year; $2.50 half year; Clubs of ten Copies for one year, $2.50 each, $25,00. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers of the *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York.

American Homes.—The illustrations and stories in the February number of this popular dollar magazine are of the first order. George Alfred Townsend has a story entitled "A Chesapeake Wonder Tale," which is of absorbing interest, and a serial by him to be called "Crutch the Page, a Tale of Washington City," will be begun in the next number. It cannot fail to create a decided sensation. The Brooklyn Eagle says that "American Homes is edited with a singularly symmetrical judgment, and that 'it gives more thought and entertainment for one dollar a year than any monthly publication in the United States.'" Subscriptions for American Homes are pouring in from all sections of the country and Canada, and it is meeting with great success, its premium engraving to every subscriber proving a great card. A unique list of premiums is offered, and the ladies and girls can dress elegantly without cost by getting subscribers. Address CHARLES H. TAYLOR & CO., Publishers, 51 water street, Boston.

The Phrenological Journal for March has been received. Its contents more than confirm our high opinion of that magazine's character. The very instructive articles on "Fish Culture in America," and "Ague and Fever" are alone worth more than a years subscription. But besides these there is a long list of readable matter. Attorney-General Williams; Expression; Harriet Hosmer; Our Horse-Cars; Will it pay? Writing for the Press; The Arctic Regions; James Fisk, Jr.; Lord Brougham's Ghost; Rev. George H. Hepworth, etc., with fine portraits and numerous illustrations. Price 30 cts., or $3 a year. S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Scribner's for March.—The March number of Scribner's is bright with picture, story, and poem. George Alfred Townsend gives us, in the leading article, a glimpse into that picturesque and romatic, but hitherto little known region, the "Chesapeake Peninsula," many of the accompanying illustrations being particularly bright and attractive. Bayard Taylor has an interesting article on "The Heart of Arabia," with effective pictures; and Mr. Townley contributes entertaining sketches of the celebrated artists, Page and Bierstadt, in his illustrated series of "Living American Artists." Noah Brooks' account of "The Cruise of the Balboa" is a curious and graphic tale, founded upon fact; and from Susan Coolidge we have a tender little story, entitled "In the Brook." The third of Warner's delicious "Black-log Studies;" "Statistics of Statira," by Mrs. Sherwood, and an article by Wm. O. Stoddard, throwing light by means of the Suez Canal surveys, upon the Red Sea crossing of the Jews under Moses; President Samson's paper on "The False Claim of Mormonism.'—in which he denies that polygamy is justified by Asiatic or patriarchal custom, Mohammedan or Mosaic statutes,—all these are suggestive in different ways; but the article in the present number likely to attract most attention is Col. Knox's account of "That Grand Jury," of which he is a member, and which has achieved such distinction for its fearless action in the matter of the city frauds. He tells several amusing and pathetic incidents of the session, and indicates the ingenious manner in which witnesses were obtained to testify in the fraud cases. H. H. and Hiram Rich are the poets of this number. Mrs. Oliphant's "At His Gates," is continued with growing interest, and George Macdonald's "Wilfrid Cumbermede" is concluded. In the "Topics of the Time" there are "essays" on "Easy Lessons from Hard Lives," "Something that Wealth can do for Labor," and "Fewer Sermons and More Service." "The Old Cabinet" falls under the heads of "Affectation," "A Sermon for the Times," "The Balloon Age," "What My Family Knows About Me," and "Welcome Macdonald!" In "Home and Society" are "In Behalf of an exile," "Illuminating," and "Beef-tea." In "Culture and Progress Abroad" and "at Home" many timely subjects and new books are discussed; in the latter is an editorial on the extraordinary story of "Wilfred Cumbermede" (now published in book form), and this very diversified number ends with a delightful pencil satire, in the department of "Etchings," on the Opening of the Duck season.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

Spring Trade.—We invite the attention of Merchants to the Card of Messrs. Fenton, Thompson & Co., No 617 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, which appears in another part of our paper to-day. This popular old house has hosts of friends in all parts of the Union. Its mode of doing business is acceptable to intelligent buyers everywhere, and the energetic steps which it has this season taken to reach the trade in every Section are at once creditable to its own sagacity and the enterprise of Philadelphia. The present immense Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, embracing the finer departments of Dress Fabrics, Silks, Shawls, White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Etc., which this Firm now offers is certainly not supassed if it is equalled in the Country.

Played out in Huntingdon county—Cheap Sewing Machines. No more money to be thrown away. They save it now, and buy the Howe. 21feb3t.

Don't pay $60.00 for a Sewing Machine, when you can buy a good lock stitch machine for $37.00 from

M. M. Logan & Co.,
Rooms over Union Bank, Huntingdon Pa.

A machine that makes the lock stitch alike on both sides—will do any work that any other good machine will do—warranted for five years. For Sale by

M. M. Logan & Co.,
Over the Union Bank, Huntingdon Pa.

Call and see the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine, before purchasing a high priced machine. Price $37.00 & 42.00 and for sale by

M. M. Logan & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

Boots and Shoes at Cost.—The undersigned, desiring to close business, will sell his stock of Boots and Shoes at *Cost*. Persons wanting bargains should call at once,

jan18-tf. George Schafer.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending Feb. 17, 1872	5,023
Same date last year	5,021
Increase for week	2
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1871	36,584
Same date last year	29,661
Increase for year 1871	6923

"How to go West."—Forty years ago, Illinois was as far West as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of Progress and Improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid Line of Railroad.

This line of Railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R., and running through Burlington, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other Railroads running from those cities.

Always go "By way of Burlington," and you will sure to be right.

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the question "How to go West?" by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Accommodations, rates of Fare, and other interesting items, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. tf.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

Geeseman.—At the residence of Wm. Kiser, Esq., in Bedford, on the 18th inst., of inflammatory rheumatism, Jesse Geeseman, aged about 10 years.

Another flower has been transplanted, and another has been added to the angel choir that sing God's praises in Heaven. May our end be like hers.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

Huntingdon Pa., Feb. 20, 1872.

	Retail.	Wholesale.
Butter	$ 25	$ 3c
Coffee, O. G. Java	25	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		25
Eggs		20
Flour, white wheat	7 00	
" red wheat	675 to 7 00	
Wheat, white, per bush	1 40	
" red, "	1 33	
Rye	85	
Corn	70	
Oats	40	
Molasses, Port Rico	60	
" New Orleans	1 00	
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14@17 lbs for 1	05
" C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 " 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 " 7 lbs for	75
Tea, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 20
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
Raisins, layers	3 50	
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
Prunes	16	20
Currants	12	15
Rice	10	12
Starch	8½	10
Soap	8½	10
Salsoda	4½	5
Buckets, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
Peanuts, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20
Essence Coffee, per gross	4 25 per box	30
Chee e, Goshen	17	20
Canned Peaches, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 50	30
" Tomatoes, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" Egg Plum, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" Green Gages, "	4 50	40
" Red Cherries "	4 00	35
" White Cherries	4 50	40
" Winslow's Corn	3 50	35
" Lima Beans, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" Green Peas, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
Mince Meat	11½	18
Potatoes		50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb. 19, 1872.

Flour, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	8 00
" Rye	5 00
Corn Meal	4 00
Wheat, white, per bushel	1 60
" red, "	1 45
Corn	80

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

The Importance of the Farmer's Work.

The following extract from Edward Everett's address before the New York State Agricultural Society, in 1857, is worth reproducing:

"Strike out of existence, at once, ten day's supply of eight or ten articles, such as Indian corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, rice, millet, the date, the banana, and the bread fruit, with half-a-dozen others which serve as the forage of the domestic animals, and human race would be extinct. The houses we inhabit, the monuments we erect, the trees we plant, stand in some cases for ages; but our own frames—the stout limbs, the skillful hands that built the houses, and set up the monuments, and plant the trees—have to be built up, recreated, every day; and this must be done from the fruits of the earth, gathered by the agriculturist. Every thing else is luxury, convenieee, comfort—food is indispensible. Then consider the bewildering extent of this daily demand and supply, which you will allow me to place before you in a somewhat coarse mechanical illustration. The human race is usually estimated at abont one thousand millions of individuals. If a sustenance of a portion of these multitudinous millions is derived from other sources than agriculture, this circumstance is balanced by the fact that there is a great deal of agricultural produce raised in excess of the tolal demand for food. Let, then, the thoughtful husbandman who desires to form a just idea of the importance of his pursuit, reflect, when he gathers his flock about him to partake the morning's meal, that one thousand millions of fellowmen have awakened from sleep that morning, craving their daily bread, with the same appetite which reigns at his family board; and that if, by superior power, they could be gathered together at the same hour, for the same meal, they would fill both sides of tables reaching all round the globe where it is broadest, seated side by side, and allowing 18 inches to each individual, and that these tables are to be renewed twice or thrice every day. Then let him consider that, in addition to the food of the human race, that of all the humble partakers of man's toil—the lower animals—is to be provided in like manner. These all wait upon agriculture, as the agent of Providence which giveth them their meat in due season; and they probably consume in the aggregate an equal amount of produce; and, finally, let him add, in imagination, to this untold amount of daily food for man and beast, the various articles which are furnished directly or indirectly, from the soil, for building material, furniture. clothing, and fuel. The grand total will illustrate the primary importance of agriculture, considered as the steward—the commissary—charged with supplying this almost inconceivable daily demand of the human race and the animals for their daily bread; a want so imperative and uncompromising, that death, in its most agonizing form, is the penalty of a failure in the supply."

Cure for Warts.

It is not a matter entirely within the limits which you prescribe, and yet one of public interest; and hence I am led to say to those afflicted with warts (for it is sometimes a source of great annoyance, and often of pain, to have them on the hands or exposed parts of the body) that I have been entirely relieved by the use of kerosene. After trying all the recognized cures in the medical works within reach—chromic, nitre, sulphuric acid, nitraic of silver, caustic, potash, etc., I was advised by a "corn doctor" to try kerosene oil. When I begun its use, three months since, I had thirty-seven on my hands, some very large and painful. When they were covered with hard cuticle, I carefully pared it off and saturated them daily, using a camel's-hair pencil and common coal oil. They began to disappaer, by absorption, in about two weeks, and are now entirely removed, leaving no scar or mark, as was the result in three places in which I succeeded in eating them out by caustic.

I do not suggest it as a specific, but as a means of cure to me, that others may try it. The remedy is always at hand, and, if persistently used, may do others the good service I have had from it.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Sick Chamber at Night.

The glare of a bright light at night tends to keep an invalid from sleeping; and yet, in many cases it is not desirable to be in total darkness. If a burning candle has common salt put on the melted part of the candle, until it reaches the black part of wick, it will not only cause the candle to burn very slowly, but make it give a dim, mild and mellow light, proving very agreeable to the invalid.

Another expedient in this connection. A room can be very well ventilated in the hotter nights, by lighting a candle and placing it on the hearth in the fire place; this causes a draught upwards, which is promoted by the fresh air coming in at an open window or door. In the winter a fire should be always burning in the grate or fire-place, more necessary at night than in the day-time; it not only keeps the air of the room pure and good, but it prevents the room from getting too cool, thus engendering pneumonia or lung fever, in proportion as the invalid is debilitated.

Management of Brooms.

If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, last much longer, and always sweep like a new broom. A very dusty carpet may be cleaned by sitting a pail of water out by the door, wet the broom in it, knock it to get off all the drops, sweep a yard or so, then wash the broom as before and sweep again, being careful to shake all the drops off the broom and not sweep far at a time. If done with care, it will clean a carpet very nicely, and you will be suprised at the quantity of dirt in the water. The water may need changing once or twice, if the carpet is very dusty. Snow sprinkled over a carpet, and swept off, before it has time to melt and dissolve, is also nice for renovating a soiled carpet. Moistened Indian meal is used by some housekeepers.

Coloring Butter with Carrots.

The practice of coloring butter in winter time, prevails very generally and if done with carrot juice the appearance of the butter is improved and the flavor is said to resemble that made from grrss in summer. The following is the process: To cream for five pounds of butter, take a good-sized orange carrot, wash clean and grate off the deepest colored portion. pour a teacupful of warm water to it, let it stand a short time, then strain through a cloth and add to the cream just before churning—*Old Paper.*

We would suggest a still better way to color butter, viz: to feed the cows the carrots and the butter will be colored in a natural way, and the cows will be more healthy.

THE winter crops have suffered considerably from freezing out.

New Advertisements.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the bounty.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address
nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,
sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 32
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 29	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: Mail	Through Passenger	Fast Line	Way Passenger	Mail Train	Stations	EASTWARD: Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
4 56	6 12	11 14		10 41	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21		10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30		11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 29	6 34	11 37		11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 53		11 50	Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11		12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21		12 32	Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28		12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 29	7 29	12 42		1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50		1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01		1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07		1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11		1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30		2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Mail Train	Express
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 25	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Night Express	Accom'd'n	Pacific Ex	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1871,

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m. 3.42 and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m, and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations,

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Readlng at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.29,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice.

Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

—:o:—

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

—:o:—

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, AND IN THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all artiele in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANOFORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD
Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

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PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

W. T. HOWARD, J. H. CLOVER

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop's.
April 5, 1871-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
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COOK STOVE,
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So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

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MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

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NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

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